CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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CONFEDERATIVE SYSTEM, S. & N. INTERCHANGE WIDELY SUPPORTED

Photo: Scene at the 8th Session of the 2nd term of the Supreme People's Assembly held on November 19, 1960

To solve the Korean question peacefully by Korean people themselves without any foreign interference—this has been the constant assertion of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

However, this righteous assertion has been rejected by the South Korean authorities and U. S. imperialists who forcibly occupy South Korea militarily, interfering in the domestic affairs of South Korea. Consequently, the split of our country still continues today.

In these circumstances, on November 19 of 1960, the 8th session of the 2nd term of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed concrete plans for unification of the fatherland on the basis of a proposal for a confederative system of South and North Korea which was made by Premier Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation of Korea.

In this proposal, the Supreme People's Assembly clarified the fundamental principle that the peaceful unification of the fatherland should be achieved through free general elections to be held after the withdrawal of U. S. imperialist aggressive forces. It also made a proposal for a confederative system of South and North as a transitional measure, if the South Korean authorities cannot accept the above-mentioned principle. Futhermore, the Supreme People's assembly proposed to organize an economic committee composed of the representatives of South and North Korean business circles if the South Korean authorities cannot accept even the confederative system.

Based on these proposals, the Supreme People's Assembly also brought forward large-scale programs for restoring, in a short period of time, the South Korean economy confronting a catastrophe as a result of U.S. imperialist colonial policy of spoliation as well as plans for rapidly improving the living conditions of the South Korean people living in the depth of misery and want. As a first step toward realizing these programs and plans, the Supreme People's Assembly proposed the resumption of interchange between North and South, which has been suspended for a long time.

These proposals reflecting the urgent desire of the Korean people split into South and North, are the most reasonable and realizable positions for promoting the peaceful unification of Korea.

It is not accidental that these proposals are widely supported by all the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world. It is note-worthy that the South Korean people are positively supporting these proposals and are rising for the realization of these proposals, denouncing boldly the assertion of the so-called "Elections under UN Supervision" insisted on by the U. S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities.

The following are some of the public reactions to the proposals:

SOUTH KOREA

PEOPLE DEMAND PEACEFUL UNIFICATION

Recent South Korean newspapers and publications report that various secions of the South Korean people, particularly youth and students, are strongly opposed to the solution of the Korean question through interference by a foreign power, by the U. S. imperialists who are using unjustifiably the U. N. banner in South Korea.

Recently, the students of universities and colleges in Seoul are holding many meetings to discuss the question of unifiying Korea. At these meetings they assert that the Korean people themselves should decide their own destiny, demanding organization of a "National Committe" composed of South and North Korean representatives on a 50-50 basis and estalishment of a "Coalition Government". They make clear their stand against "Elections only in North Korea under UN Supervision", to which the Chang Myun regime holds fast.

On November 1, the meeting of promoters for "The Federation for National Unification" in Seoul University, proclaimed "opposition to dependence on the foreign power".

Opposing Chang Myun's "UN Method of Unification", even Ryang Il Dong, a dietman of the "old faction" of the Democratic Party, said that Chang Myun's method of unification means a denial of the peaceful unification of Korea, reports Seoul Shinmun.

Attacking the Chang Myun Regime for following a policy of dependence on U.S. "Assistance", South Korean publications also point out that "beggarly diplomacy is based on nothing but an old-fashioned mode of thinking" and that the majority of the people are fast inclining toward the thinking that the ruined South Korean economy should be restored to normality and the living conditions of the people improved, through "achievement of the unification of Korea".

Experience in the past 15 years shows that, we, Korean people, cannot trust any foreign power and that an independent national economy cannot be established unless South and North Korea fill each other's needs, reports Hankuk Ilbo.

Such public opinion has been spreading day after day since the proposals of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were announced on November 19.

On November 28, Choe Keun-U, chairman of the preparatory committee for organization of the "Socialist Party" of South Korea, announced that the peaceful unification of the fatherland should be achieved through independent efforts of the nation. He also said that his party supports positively cultural and economic interchange, exchange of letters and negotiations between South and North Korea.

Meanwhile, the "Socialist Mass Party" of South Korea has announced recently that "we should put into practice exchange of letters three times a month, exchange of inspection parties of intellectuals between South and North and interchange of the North Korean electric power and fertilizer and the South Korean goods.

Referring to economic interchange between South and North proposed by the Supreme People's Assembly, Mr. Seu of the "Shinmindang" (New People's Party), vice-speaker of the Lower House, said in Taigu that non-political interchange between South and North is a national demand.

The results of a public opinion poll, covering 350 intellectuals (by the newspaper Hankuk Ilbo) show that 70 percent of them support cultural and economic interchange between South and North. This reflects well the prevailing public opinion of South Korea.

Congratulations to "The People's Korea"

Welcoming the first edition of "The People's Korea" with great pleasure, I would like to send New Year greetings of 1961 to the peace-loving friends of the world through this paper.

Together with 30 million Korean people, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan organizing 600,060 Korean citizens in Japan is making every effort to achieve the peaceful unification of their fatherland as soon as possible

Conforming firmly to the foreign policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for preserving and strengthening the world peace and for the peaceful co-existence among states of differing social systems, the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan considers it their sublime duty to strngthen friendship among nations of the world.

As it is well known, in November, 1960, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed concerte plans to enforce a confederative system of South and North Korea and realize economic and cultural interchange and co-operation between South and North so that the ruined South Korean national economy may be restored and the life of the South Korean people saved.

The proposals of the Supreme People's Assembly reflect the pressing desire of the entire Korean people and accordingly are the most reasonable and realizable ones for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Supporting the proposals enthusiastically, 600,000 Korean citizens represented in the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan are now unitedly rising for their realization.

I hope "The People's Korea" will win great success in its information services for peacefully solving the Korean question, preserving the world peace and strengthening friendship between the Korean people and the peoples of the world.

Han Duk Su; Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

DPRK SPOKESMAN REFUTES U.S. STATEMENT

Pyongyang, Dec. 11 (Korean Central News Agency), On December 11, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement as follows:

On December 7, the U. S. State Department issued an unreasonable statement opposing the peaceful unification of Korea revealing again the aggressive character of the U.S. imperialists. They were foolish enough to attempt to obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea and evade their criminal responsibility for causing untold miseries and sufferings to the South Korean people. They have been shamelessly repeating an argument designed to create the impression that the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U. S. imperialist aggressive forces was carried out in conformity with the "U N Resolution" and that this was necessary for "defense".

However, the U. S. imperialists cannot conceal their true character as aggressors and colonial plunderers in Korea to whatever resources they may resort. The U. S. imperialists are forcibly occupying a foreign country and are talking about "defense" on the other side of the ocean. This is indeed an impudent and shameless act intended to strengthen preparations for provocating a new war against the people and to suppress the South Korean people's struggle for the peaceful unification of their fatherland by continuing forcible occupation of South Korea.

It is a well-known fact that the "UN Resolution" the U. S. imperialists never fail to mention is nothing but a falsehood they fabricated criminally to conceal aggression and plunder in Korea.

The Korean people themselves, and not the U. S. imperialists, are the masters of Korea.

The grim facts clearly show that the peaceful unification of Korea can be achieved only after the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces are removed from South Korea. The root-cause of the unfortunate division of Korea and the unhappiness and suffering the South Korean people are experiencing lies in the forcible occupation of South Korea by U. S. imperialism and in their aggressive policy. From the very first day of the forcible occupation of South Korea, the U. S. imperialists have consistently carried out the colonial policies of plundering and war and have tried to suppress and obstruct the Korean people's struggle for unification, independence and freedom of their fatherland.

If the U. S. imperialists had not forcibly occupied South Korea and had not barbarously interfered in the domestic affairs of Korea, and if they had not forced an aggressive war on the Korean people, Korea would have been unified long before and the Korean people would have been united in one big family. However, the U. S. imperialists are continuously opposing the realization of the consistent program proposed by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful unification of the country. And in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement they signed they are busy preparing to provocate a new war.

The Government of the D. P.R.K. has continuously been making sincere efforts for the peaceful unification of the fatherland in spite of the above-mentioned obstructions by U. S. imperialism.

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Liberation this year, the Government of the D.P.R.K.proposed a program for the execution of a confederative system of South and North Korea as a transitional measure, taking into consideration the fact that the South Korean authorities had not yet accepted free general elections throughout South and North for the peaceful unification of Korea.

On the basis of this program, the 8th session of the 2nd term of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. proposed concrete "principal tasks" to promote the peaceful unification of the fatherland and to save the catastrophic situation of South Korea.

These proposals have found an enthusiastic response among the peace-loving peoples of the world as well as among all the Korean people and are being positively supported by them.

Thrown into an utter confusion,the U.S. imperialists are more unreasonably interfering in the domestic affairs of South Korea and are ruthlessly suppressing the South Korean people's struggle for the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

"The Command of the U. N. Forces", a tool in the hands of the U. S. aggessors, in Seoul, began making an outcry, saying shamelessly that the Command would exercise their influence so that the South Korean authorities may not be drawn to the proposal of the D. P. R. K, and that the South Korean authorities must "obtain in advanc the permission of the Command of the UN Forces before they start negotiations with the D.P.R.K."

However, as it is well-known, the South Korean people have never been cowed by such a silly talk of U. S. imperialism as this. They have risen for freedom and liberation and for a new form of government and a new life, opposing "Elections under U. N. Supervision" and any U. S. imperialist colonial machinery set up as a result of such elections. They are strengthening the struggle for the withdrawal of the U. S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea and for the peaceful unification of the country.

Can the U.S. imperialists still justify their forcible occupation of South Korea and conceal their bloody crimes committed against the Korean people even today? The U. S. imperialists must stop all these shameless and nonsensical assertions and withdraw immediately their aggressive forces from South Korea.

On no grounds or under no pretexts can the U. S. imperialists continue to stay in South Korea. "The Committee for the Unification and Restoration of the Republic of Korea", a tool of U. S. aggression, must be disbanded and the UN must keep their hands off Korea. On no grounds can in any way the UN, a party to the Korean War, interfere in the Korean question.

The Korean people will not permit any country or any organization to interfere in domestic affairs of Korea.

The masters of Korea are the Korean people and the Korean question should be solved peacefully by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

Today, the Korean people are full of determination to achieve without fail the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

Whatever provocative maneuvers the U.S. imperialists may resort to, they are certain to suffer complete failure.

December 11, 1960

Korean Citizens In Japan

Together with the Korean people of both South and North, 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan are also enthusiastically supporting the recent proposals of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Immediately after the announcement of these proposals on November 19, the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan (chairman Han Duk Su) held mass meetings in Tokyo and Osaka to express support for the proposals. Following these meetings, mass meetings, large and small, supporting the proposals, were held in 774 places all over Japan in less than a week.

This is enough to show how resolutely the Korean citizens in Japan oppose "Elections under UN Supervision" and how earnestly they demand an independent solution of the Korean question and economic and cultural interchange between South and North.

JAPAN

The Japanese people with the working class at the head are positively supporting the proposals.

Supporting the proposals, the Socialist Party of Japan pointed out that the resumption of the so-called "ROK-Japan Talks" by the Ikeda Government recognizing "the Republic of Korea" as a legitimate all-Korea government is nothing but maneuvers to perpetuate the split of Korea. And the party decided to demand immediate suspension of "ROK-Japan Talks" in the parliament of their country now in session.

Besides, various democratic social organizations and political parties of Japan including the Communist Party of Japan, the Japan-Korea Society, Japan Peace Committee, the General Council of Japan Labor Unions, the Federation of Japan Women's Organizations and so forth, expressed all at once their will to support the recent proposals.

President's Message to First Edition

On the occasion of publishing the 1st issue of "The People's Korea", I would like to express a heart-felt gratitude to those peace-loving friends of the world who sent and are still sending support to the cause of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of Korea and for the realization, in the past, of the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan to their fatherland.

The question of achieving the peaceful unification of Korea is not only the greatest desire of the entire Korean people but also a matter of great concern to those peace-loving people of the world who are earnestly desirous of the preservation of a lasting peace in the Far East as well as in the world.

In realizing the pressing desire of the Korean people, the proposals of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have a great historical significance.

The realization of the confederative system and economic and cutural interchange between South and North will undoubtedly restore the ruined South Korean economy in a short period of time and improve rapidly the life of the South Korean people reduced to the greatest misery.

The proposals reflect the urgent desire of the Korean people and are the most reasonable and realizable ones in further promoting the peaceful unification of Korea.

It is not accidental that the entire Korean people are enthusiastically supporting the proposals and rising unitedly for their realization.

At this time, "The Chosun Shinbo" (Korea News) is publishing the first issue of "The People's Korea" in English.

"The People's Korea" will report the struggle of the South and North Korean people as well as that of the Korean citizens in Japan for their sublime cause of the unification of their fatherland and the prosperity of the nation.

"The People's Korea" will also report the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for the protection of their national and democratic rights and interests. Thus, "The People's Korea" will contribute to further strengthening the international solidarity.

I hope our friends of good will will give a constant support to the publication of "The People's Korea".

Kim Min Hua, President of "The Chosun Shinbo"

North Korea

Drive For Production Increase To Save South

On December 11, nearly 48,000 citizens of Heju City, South Huanghe Province, held a citizens' mass meeting under the slogan of "Let us produce more goods and send them to the South Korean brethren!" In this meeting, they adopted a resolution that they would build 1,000 up-to-date residences, hospitals and cinema houses with their own hands. And they resolved to take charge of the irrigation works in Ho-nam areas (South and North Zunrra Provinces) and in the districts of Paju, Koyang, Inchun, Pyongtaek and Ronsan with the supply of 200,000 tons of cement and 100 pumping machines needed for the works at their own expenses.

The workers of the Heungnam fertilizer factory also held a meeting and adopted a resolution to construct a fertilizer factory producing 200,000 tons of fertilizer annually in South Korea with the power of the engineers and assistant engineers of their own factory.

The workers of the Deuk-Chun automobile "Combinat" in South Pyong-an Province also adopted a resolution to construct an automobile factory producing 3,000 automobiles annually in South Korea.

The workers of the Changjin River water power plant held a workshop meeting and adopted also a resolution to fulfill production increase by 250,000,000 kw/h of electric power annually from next year and transmit it to South Korea and lay electric wires needed for power transmission by next May Day.They also resolved to take charge of construction of new power stations in Chungju, Andong, Ryechun, Jinju and so forth. Besides, the Railway Bureau of Heung-Nam adopted a resolution to send cars to the Railway Bureau of Taijun.

The North Korean peasants in various rural districts have successively adopted resolutions to provide for materials and equipment parts needed for restoration of South Korea and send them there.

The people of the northern half of the Republic are giving fraternal helping hands to their South Korean brethren day after day.

U.S.S.R.: On December 7, the statement of the Government of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the Government of the U.S.S.R. expected much of the governments of all countries concerned with the relaxation of the international tension and the preservation of the peace in the Far East to pay a due attention to the recent proposals which open a way to the establishment of a united democratic state in Korea, expressing full support to the proposals.

CHINA: On December 11, "Ren Min Ribao" in Peking also enthusiastically supported and expressed solidarity with the proposals, attacking the U. S. imperialists and their puppets.

GERMANY: Completely supporting the Memorandum of the Government of the D. P.R.K. concerning the peaceful unification of the fatherland, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Germany, in its Memorandum dated on November 11, pointed out that the withdrawal of the U. S. Forces from South Korea and the enforcement of the confederative system coincide with the national interest of the Korean People and that the Korean question should be left in the hands of the Korean people themselves.

Magnificent Prospect Of 7 Year Plan

Because they sincerely wish to live as well as others, the Korean people have consistently spared no efforts to devote their every wisdom and ability to the peaceful unification of Korea and socialist construction for these 15 years.

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of Liberation of Korea from Japanese imperialism, Premier Kim Il Sung, in his commemorative report, summarized the victorious achievements in the past 15 years and proposed a grand programme of the 7 Year Plan as well as fundamental principles for promoting peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The Korean people, through their experiences, understand clearly that this is the only way to guarantee their happiness and prosperity.

Owing to the brutal indiscriminate bombing by the U.S. Forces, the productive power of our country was unprecedentedly destroyed and the people's life was terribly ruined.

However, the Korean people, solidly united around the Worker's Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, rose up for the postwar restoration of the people's economy.

After finishing the postwar restoration, they started the First 5 Year Plan in 1957.

In August 1959, they achieved the target figure of the First 5 Year Plan two years and a half ahead of schedule in the gross industrial output.

During seven years after the war, the industrial output showed a rapid increase of 43 percent on the annual average and 45 percent during 3 years of the 5 Year Plan.

The Korean people can now construct large scaled factories and produce modern equipments and machines with their own hands.

In agriculture, irrigation and electrification have been fundamentally completed and mechanization is now being widely introduced.

Workers' faces beaming with happiness, full of hopes for their future life

In this way, the northern part of the Republic has been changed from a backward country into a socialistic agricultural and industrial country.

It is the realities of the northern part of Korea under the socialist system that the people are all studying and enjoying a happy life together without any anxiety about their livelihood, free from all kinds of exploitation, suppression, starvation and unemployment.

The 7 Year Plan beginning from 1961 is based on this present situation and provides future prospect of the economic development of our country.

During the first three years of the 7 Year Plan, we must make efforts to improve remarkably the people's life by rapidly developing light industries and agriculture on the basis of further adjustment and effective use of heavy industries, the base of which was already established in North Korea. On the other hand, during the latter half of the 7 Year Plan the Korean people will develop and extend the main branches of the heavy industry and raise remarkably the standard of industrialization in our country. This means that our country will be changed into a developed industrial country in the near future.

The grand prospect of the 7 Year Plan is inspring the Korean people to a new victory.

Following are the target figures of the main branches of economy as provided by the 7 Year Plan.

	1959	target of the 7 Year Plan
Total industrial output		over 2.5 times
Steel	451,000 tons	2,500,000 tons
Coal	8,854,000 tons	over 23,000,000 tons
Power	7,811,000,000kw/h	17,000,000,000 kw/h
Cement	1,926,000 tons	4,300,000 tons
Chemical fertilizer	391,000 tons	1,500,000 tons
Textile	158,000,000 meters	500,000,000 meters
Grain crop		over 1.5 times
marine products		1,400,000 tons

Refugees Turned Over To South Korea

Thirty-six South Korean inhabitants including students and teachers were arrested by the Japanese coastal safety corps on Dec. 18, while sailing aboard a fishing boat to seek refuge in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Japanese patrol ships belonging to the Maritime Security Agency intercepted and kidnapped these inhabitants, and instead of releasing them, shifted them to the South Korean Navy.

These inhabitants including students and teachers had freed themselves from the dark rule of U. S. imperialists and their puppets and set sail on Dec. 16 in order to enter the northern part of their country where they had longed to go.

This is not an isolated incident. The Japanese Government is protecting Chang Kyung Keun and Yu Tai Ha, who are responsible for the slaughter of the South Korean people. This is a vicious act trampling underfoot the international custom and humanism. This is also an act of open hostility against the Korean people.

These 36 South Korean inhabitants including students and teachers are going to be severely punished by the Chang Myun clique under "The National Security Law".

As soon as the fact was reported, the Korean people both in their country and in Japan stood up in protest against the Japanese Government. The protest movement is growing larger day after day. Various sections of the Korean citizens and their organizations in Japan including the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan are holding meetings and protesting against the Japanese Government.

Meanwhile, this incident is drawing indignation of the Japanese people against their government. On Dec. 20 and 21, the opposition interpellators questioned Premier Ikeda and Foreign Minister Kosaka on this question at the Japanese Diet, holding them responsible for this outrageous act.

South Korea

Farmers' Life Miserable

A peasant is drudging at farm work to survive starvation.

Usurious exploitation is widely spread in South Korean farming villages, today.

Even according to an announcement by the puppet government authorities, the debts of South Korean farmers totaled 18 billion Hwan (84,000 Hwan per one household) as of Dec. 1959, which are 20 times as much as the figure of May, 1956.

Farmers have to run into debts, not to get fund for improvement of their agricultural production, but to obtain daily necessities to stop their starvation. This is revealed by the fact that debts in kind (rice and other cereals) are 60 percent of all debts and half of the debts are made during the off-crop season from March to May.

In South Korea overwhelming number of farmers receive money in advance on the condition that rice and wheat grown on their fields be given to usurers after harvesting.

Through this "advance sale", about 500,000 of farming households are suffering from exploitation.

It is not a rare case that farmers have to beg usurers to pay for expected crops even before seeding. Therefore, even the South Korean bourgeois paper, "Chosun Ilbo" writes "South Korean farming villages are controlled by money lenders. This is deplorable".

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets order the banks not to grant loans to petty farmers, but to supply landowners and rich farmers with funds. "The Agricultural Bank" under direct control of the puppet government allocates 90 percent of their loans for landowners and rich farmers, who, in their turn, are exploiting other farmers themselves as usurers.

Although U. S. imperialists and the puppet government are promising liquidation of farmers' debts and improvement of farmers' livelihood to deceive and pacify the dissatisfied farmers, actually they are taking no step to put these promises into practice.

"Donghwa News" reports that the South Korean government and the U. S. are purchasing from South Korean farmers crops at a price 3,000 Hwan cheaper than production cost per one Suk (4.9629 bushels), making a cunning use of the cheap rice policy. On the other hand, the prices of industrial products purchased by farmers are rising. The News also writes that in 1960 farmers incurred a loss of 15,000,000,000 Hwan as they had to buy high priced fertilizer imported from America.

Moreover, there are even other factors that serve to worsen the economic conditions of farmers; they have to hand to former landowners part of their crops in payment of the price of land "distributed" to them in the deceitful "Land Reform", also they have to pay heavy tax imposed on their land.

These facts show that as long as the occupation and colonial policy of U. S. imperialists continue in South Korea, the South Korean farmers will be unable to get rid of the status as "debts slaves"

The Supreme People's Assembly has pointed to the sole solution for the South Korean farmers. South Korean farmers should stage a more powerful struggle demanding the government to settle high interest debts on their behalf, remove the vicious system compelling farmers to give their crops to former landowners, grant loans at a low interest for farmers, reduce tax rate, abolish miscellaneous heavy taxes and various other exploitative mechanism, and lower prices of industrial products. This is the only way to ensure a decent living to the South Korean farmers.

Background Of ROK-Japan Talks

The negotiations preliminary to the notorious "ROK-Japan Talks" are now going on.

The Talks are aimed at perpetuating the present split of Korea through Japan's recognition of the South Korean puppet government as the only legitimate government of Korea and negotiating the formation of NEATO (North East Asian Treaty Organization).

The alliance is meant as the finishing touch to the aggressive intrigue of U. S. imperialists against our fatherland and new China.

The past ten years' record of the "ROK-Japan Talks" proves that the Talks have been always conducted under the thumb of U. S. imperialists.

Since Feb. 1959, when the fourth "ROK-Japan Talks" were broken up owing to the repatriation problem of the Korean citizens in Japan, the U. S. Embassies in Seoul and Tokyo had been making efforts to reconcile the Japanese and South Korean governments. Thus, the current preliminary negotiations were resumed in October, 1960.

In the Talks they are discussing measures to force "South Korean Nationality" on the Korean citizens in Japan and to prevent their repatriation to their fatherland. This is an outrageous infringement of the Constitution of Japan and the International Declaration of Human Rights.

As the entire Korean people have begun to loudly voice their demand for the unification of their country, the ruling classes of South Korea and Japan are clamouring for an early restoration of relations between the two countries even before the solution of the pending question. Further, the South Korean ruling classes are going to introduce Japanese capital into South Korea.

In these circumstances, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan published a statement in Oct. 1960, in which it exposed the aggressive character of the "ROK-Japan Talks" and accused the Japanese Government of its obstructive act against the peaceful unification of Korea and of its hostile policies against the Korean people.

Repatriates Enjoying A Happy Life

On Dec. 16, 1960, the 51st repatriation ship departed from Niigata Port for Chungjin, North Korea. Six hundred and fifty three Korean citizens who had been in distress in Japan boarded the ship with their faces beaming with delight. Including these 653 repatriates, those who had already returned to their fatherland totaled 51,978.

As it is well known, the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan has been going on thanks to fraternal love extended by the Government of the D.P.R.K. to the Korean citizens in Japan. It is also a humanitarian work based on their free will of choice of residence recognized by the International Declaration of Human Rights.

Repatriation is, in a meaning, a "rebirth" for those repatriated. Upon reaching their fatherland, the repatriates are provided with up-to-date residences and jobs according to their wishes and abilities. Their children can receive free education. Japanese women can enjoy a happy life with their husbands and children without any racial discrimination. Japanese women, married to Koreans, are discriminated in Japan even by their own relatives.

The invalid are provided with free medical treatment. Many of these sick persons are already completely cured of their illness and are participating in the construction of their fatherland.

The repatriates who could not find a job in Japan because of their Korean nationality are now given a job according to their ability: Kim Yung Kil has become a Meritorious Artist, Choe Byung Shik a director of a hospital and Choe Hyun Tai a journalist. Some of them have become professors, vice-president of the State Theatre and so forth.

The repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan will continue in accordance with the agreement reached between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations. At present, a large number of Korean citizens are still waiting for repatriation to their father land.

A family of repatriates are having a pleasant chat.

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NS Law Should Be Abolished

PYONGYANG, Dec. 16 (Korean Central News Agency)—News from Seoul reports that on Dec. 15 the "Socialist Mass Party" of South Korea published a statement asserting abolition of the "National Security Law". In this statement the Party pointed out that this notorious fascistic law "should be abolished now that Syngman Rhee regime collapsed and that the "National Security Law" had been formulated to satisfy the ambition of Syngman Rhee's despotic regime to perpetuate his power in the name of fighting communism. The Party published this statement in view of the recent moves of the Chang Myun faction to detrimentally revise the "National Security Law".

Flourishing Culture And Decaying Culture

North Korea

"Golden Art" is born like this from such a circle.

Writers and artists of the northern part of Korea are living together with workers and peasants in factories and farming villages in order to study and portray more realistically the people and their life—the real sources of literature and art.

In order to develop our national culture to a higher standard, they consider it to be one of their duties to inherit and develop our national culture and to critically absorb the literary and artistic heritages of advanced nations as well as the classics of the world.

Especially, the fruitful achievements of KAPP (Korean Association of Proletarian Writers from 1925 to 1934 are precious sources for developing the revolutionary literature and art of our country. The KAPP had further developed the tradition of the revolutionary literature and art created through the anti-Japanese armed struggle of Korean patriots under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Our literature and art are deeply loved not only at home but are widely being introduced to foreign countries. Translations of our classics and modern literary works are favored with greater chances of publication.

Art objects and films are more widely appreciated in foreign countries and artists' groups are making performance trips to other countries.

Especially, our artists won 17 gold medals and ranked next to the Soviet Union in the number of winners in the seventh World Youth and Students Festival in Vienna. It is not accidental that our art is known as "Golden Art". This clearly shows that peace-loving and popular art of ours has met with international public approval.

Writers and artists are favored with warm material treatment by the Government in North Korea. Moreover, they are conferred the titles of People's Actor, Meritorious Actor or Artist for their services. And "People's Prize" is awarded to excellent literary and artistic works every year.

Mass cultural facilities established all over cities and villages are important bases of the cultural revolution in the northern part of Korea.

Centering around clubs and democratic propaganda rooms, workers, peasants, students and soldiers of the People's Army, etc., are carrying on activities in various fields such as music, dancing, drama, literature, fine and industrial arts. In 1958, 80,000 circles participated by 1,980,000 exhibited their works in Pyongyang and local districts.

Theatres, cinemas, libraries and various museums have remarkably increased. Especially, the Grand Opera Theatre constructed last year is proud of its most modern equipments in the Orient.

South Korea

Books and magazines fanning eroticism are laid out for sale at the bookseller's.

South Korea is now plagued by an aggressive and colonial culture imposed by the U. S. imperialists as in the days of the Syngman Rhee regime.

The U. S. imperialists are trying to obliterate our precious national culture. They are also trying to dull the national and class consciousness of the South Korean people and imbue the South Korean people with "Anti-Red" and "Pro-American" ideas. Thus, they are attempting to turn the South Korean people into their docile slaves.

To this end, they have been importing into South Korea various reactionary ideologies and literary tendencies such as pragmatism, existentialism, modernism, etc.

Since they occupied South Korea, U. S. imperialists have brutally terrorized and suppressed progressive and democratic artists and other men of culture, breaking up their organizations. Between the Liberation and Feb. 1948, more than 630 literary men and artists were arrested, detained or executed and more than 380 professors were banished from their posts.

As soon as the South Korean people voiced support for the peaceful unification and opposition to misgovernment and to policy of militarism pursued by U. S. imperialists and their puppets, the rulers began to take undisguised measures of oppression against cultural and artistic activities. They formulated various anti-people laws such as "The Law for Registration of Men of Culture", "The Law of Dramatic Performance" and "The Regulation Law of Theatres and Amusement Industry".

And with these laws they are suppressing patriotic cultural activities by the public as well as by national-conscious literary men and artists.

The U. S. imperialists are pillaging and destroying numerous national cultural assets of South Korea and trampling on our cultrual tradition.

During the war alone, they took away about 7,800 precious items of cultural value and about 7,000 rare books and historical documents, including "Rheecho Shilrok" (Authentic records of the Rhee Dynasty) in the possession of Seoul Library.

Numerous national relics including "Chumsungde", the oldest astronomical observatory in the Orient, have been completely destroyed or neglected by the U. S. imperialists and their puppets. They are also encouraging the creation of novels, poems, ballads and films fanning "sensuous eroticism", praising anti-Communist ideas and extolling America.

Erotic films inciting animal instinct are shown with top priority all over South Korea.

However, men of culture, artists and the people of South Korea are today strongly voicing objection to U. S. aggressive colonial policy.

Recently, parents are launching protest movements against the public showing of erotic and gangster films such as the American film, "Violent Class".

Abstention Rate —40% In Local Elections

The Chang Myun regime and the Command of the U. S. Forces stationed in South Korea are making frantic efforts to suppress the righteous demand of the South Korean people. They are talking something or other about "North Korean propaganda" and are arguing that advance permission by the U.S. military would be required for South-North negotiations. However, the South Korean people are always staunch to their cause in defiance of the enemy's persecution.

This is well reflected in the unprecedented fact that more than 40 percent of the electors boycotted the local elections held on December 12. The result of the South Korean local elections shows that the South Korean people distrust the Chang Myun regime which emerged from the collapse of the Syngman Rhee clique. This is because the new regime is rejecting the proposals for the South-North interchange and unification by the Korean people themselves, and is reducing the life of the South Korean people to the depth of misery.

In these circumstances, even the Democratic Party now in power can not help acknowledging that "the unexpected decline in the voting rate in the recent local elections was due to the fact that the government did not succeed in meeting the wishes of the people.